AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON AVAILABLE SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN THE COLLEGES AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS COMPETITION

A synopsis submitted to Mangalore University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of doctor of philosophy programme.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Once upon a time man used to live a very primitive life. His wants were very limited and limited only to the basic needs. At different stages of evolution herd living became a way of life for various animals and ultimately human beings converted it to social living. In the process of achieving this social living, people found the necessity of various facilities. Human settlements started at simple places, where people could live with some level of convenience and enjoy some measure of security against outside threats. Although hunting, gathering and fishing were the first preoccupations of primitive man, it was soon discovered that some kinds of tools had to be made for even these elementary activities. In addition, they soon found out that provisions should be made to help them face the adversities of the local weather and the hostilities of other tribes and wild animals. These facilities were the first elemental components of an infrastructure that made living, gathering, hunting and producing possible. All these old truths remain relevant to more recent human habitation experiences. The first "towns" of the world almost instinctively were formed where transport was available and where the provision of water was secure. The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Harappa and Mehenjodharo etc. were known, for the various facilities available there. Settlements that neglected to pay proper attention for the development of basic facilities or that failed to have an elemental concern for these facilities, usually experienced an early demise.

Throughout history, infrastructure system and services have continuously evolved in both technology and organization. Indeed in many instances, social scientists measure the level of civilization or advancement of a society on the basis of the richness and articulation of the infrastructure systems that society has in place. Another way to gauge the importance of infrastructure is to note that all the progressive movements of the nineteenth and twentieth

century's have, in essence, focused on the need to improve one or another infrastructure system in meeting one or another social, humanitarian or economic need. In the case of metropolitan cities of the early twenty-first century, one can easily distinguish at least fifty systems and subsystems that constitute the city's infrastructure ranging from large-scale transportation and water projects to neighborhood medical clinic, beauty parlors, libraries etc. Sports infrastructure plays a crucial role in achieving excellence in the global arena of sports. It not only helps in producing sportspersons of international repute, but also encourages the youth population of a country to participate in sporting activities to create a culture of sports. In India, the standard of sports infrastructure is not at a satisfactory level for a number of reasons. Sport is an indispensable component of the society. Sport participation obviously has got inherent benefits with respect to health enhancement, fitness development, improving economic status, social interactions etc. which is acknowledged throughout the world. It is imperative not only for the athletes to be involved in sports, but also for every individual which will help him/her to develop into a fit citizen of a nation. A glance into the facilities of institutions gives one the information that many of these colleges have got a good sports set up with regard to infrastructure and facilities. In this perspective, it was decided to peer into the modalities of sports Infrastructure in first grade colleges and their encouragement and promotion of sports activities and thereby secure the information regarding the same.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to analyze the availablesports infrastructure facilitiesin the colleges and its influence on the level of participationin the university sports competition.

OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To compare the performances of the students at various higher level competitions with the infrastructure and other encouragement given to them.
2. The study can be used by the colleges to provide good infrastructure facilities to the sports.

THE HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. It is hypothesised that only few colleges have a good sports infrastructure facilities inKarnataka state.
2. It is hypothesised that the infrastructure facilities helps in increasing the level of performance of college players.
3. It is hypothesised that the level of participation in university sports competition is less.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1. The study will helps to understand the relationship between infrastructure facilities and level of participation.
2. The study will also help to build infrastructure facilities in colleges.

THE DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study will be delimited to under graduate and post graduate colleges of Karnataka state.
2. The study will be delimited to self-prepared questionnaire.
3. Top most performed 10 colleges from each universities are selected.
4. Last 5 years achievements will be taken in to consideration for this study.
5. The subjects age between 18 to 25 years.

6. The study will be delimited to universities whichhave 20 year or more years of existence.
7. The data will be collected from government, private and autonomous colleges of respective universities.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study will be conducted in various different under graduate and post graduatecolleges of Karnataka.
2. This study will not considered the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health and Sciences, University of Agricultural Sciences, and Veterinary University of Karnataka State.
3. This study is not considered nutrition factors and weather condition.
4. This study is not considered academic performance of the student.

DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS

Sports Infrastructure

Sports are a means of physical and mental development besides creating harmony in the country. The scheme would provide the basic infrastructure and equipment in various colleges and universities for promotion of sports.

Sports Participation

Sports are all forms of usually competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organized participation, aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants and some cases entertainment for spectators.

Government Colleges

A group of people that governs a community or unit. It sets and administrators public policy and exercise executive, political and sovereign power through customs, institutions and laws within a state.

Autonomous Colleges

Having the freedom to govern itself or control its own affairs.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

It is always useful to know the opinion and suggestion of expert and previous research in support of the study undertaken. A panoramic view of the related literature becomes necessary in order to have a clear cut understanding in this direction. The view and statement taken from various authoritative sources are stated in sequential order. The knowledge of relevant literature is an essential step to get a full picture of what has been done with respect to the problem under study. Review of Literature is the base upon which any Research problem is built. It provides information about the research done in the field as well as shows the path to be followed in doing research. Since the researcher embarked upon the path of investigating the managerial and executive policies of technical institutions connected with sport participation and performances of the students, certain studies regarding the management of sports as well as methods to streamline sports policies and managerial decisions were studied. As a result the following selected studies and opinions are presented.

[1]The purpose of this investigation is to determine the incidence of school infrastructure and resources and its impact on the academic performance of primary education students in Latin America. A 4-level multilevel model was applied to the data of the Second Regional Comparative and Explanatory Study (SERCE) conducted by UNESCO, which researched 180,000 students in the 3rd and 6th grades of primary education at 3,000 schools from 15 countries in Latin America. Results show that the availability of basic infrastructure and services (water, electricity, sewage), didactic facilities (sport installations, labs, libraries), as

[1]F.Javier Murillo and Maarcela Roman(2011)School infrastructure and resources do matter: analysis of the incidence of school resources on the performance of Latin American studentsPages 29-50

well as the number of books in the library and computers in the school do have an effect on the achievement of primary education students in Latin America, but their relative weight varies significantly from country to country. These results indicate the need to continue investment in resources and facilities and to incorporate this factor into school effectiveness models that are meant to become universal.

[2]Nufer, GerdBühler, André W concluded that sporting organizations increased their degree of professionalism step by step within the last decades because being just a pure sporting organization is not enough. These days, sporting bodies and codes have to be professional in order to survive in an extremely competitive market. Therefore, sporting organizations adopt and adapt management practices and techniques, human resource approaches and marketing strategies. They learn from corporate businesses of other industry sectors. However, in this paper we seek to examine the opposite perspective: What can a company learn from sports? In which ways can sports management serve as a role model for corporate management. We start with the description of some existing parallels between sports and corporate management in general. We then focus on how sporting organizations make use of globalization, human resources and marketing. Especially with regard to human resources and marketing, we will see that sports is far ahead of today's corporate management in these areas - there is a lot to learn for corporate management from the strategies and approaches used in the world of sports.

[2]Nufer, GerdBühler, André W (2007) Lessons from sports: What corporate management can learn from sports management.ReutlingerDiskussionsbeiträgezu Marketing & Management, ESB Business School

[3]Despite a continually growing body of literature that investigates the nature of corporate sponsorship of sport from the perspective of the donor, it is suggested that very little is known about how sport organizations are positioning themselves in their efforts to attract sponsors. Additionally, we argue that there has been limited effort in relating the sponsorship endeavors of sport organizations to the broader strategic management literature. Tim Berrett, and Trevor Slack developed a framework that highlights the primary factors that underpin the ability of non-profit sport organizations to generate funding from the corporate sector. The analysis is based on data obtained from semi-structured interviews with marketing personnel in thirty-four Canadian national sport organizations (NSOs). Analysis of the data reveals two key environmental factors that appear to contribute to the ability of NSOs to raise sponsorship funds: media exposure and participation rates. The framework classifies sport organizations as belonging to one of five categorizations, based on their relative levels of these two factors. The discussion of the results provides an assessment of the ability of NSOs to influence these primary sponsorship success determinants. We suggest ways in which the framework developed here could be used in the future to further our understanding of the strategic nature of sponsorship acquisition.

[4]Based on existing researches on the discipline of athletic administration Li-weiLiu, and Ching-hui Lin reviewed, several important aspects in the field, including: the field of sport management, the management in athletic administration. Besides, different types of theories that have been used to measure sport management in athletic administration are also

[3] Tim Berrett1, Trevor Slack (2001) A Framework for the Analysis of Strategic Approaches Employed by Non-profit Sport Organizations in Seeking Corporate Sponsorship 1University of Alberta 2 De Montfort University. Volume 4, Issue 1

[4] Li-weiLiua, Ching-huiLinb, (2012) Sport Management in Collegiate Athletic AdministrationaAletheia University, Beishiliao, Madou Dist., Taiwan bYuanZeUniverstiy, Zhongli City, Taiwan Vol. 40

addressed. The paper reflects the scarcity of current literature in the above mentioned topics, and gives a brief summary of the development of athletic administration in Taiwan. A review of current literature is proposed, and further research on these subjects is called for in order to enlarge and strengthen related resources that would contribute to the prosperous development and promotion of college sports.

[5]A standard in physical education may be defined as the minimum requirement for the effective functioning of the programed, required in terms of facilities equipment's and personal establishments by authority, research or general consent.

Modem age gives much more importance to physical education to enable the entire

Student to take part in the activities to their aptitudes, interests and abilities, necessary facilities for physical education should be provided in every school enable maximum number of students to take part in various activities. The situation and the financial conditions ·of the school are too kept in mind in providing facilities. Modem Physical education programed emphasizing on natural activities

Requiresextensive plays areas. These play field are uncovered class-rooms and as such they must be properly equipped and maintained. The area of the play field ant its proximity to the school are the factors which need careful foresight and consideration. Conventionally school is a place for study and play grounds and play programs are frills to education. There is much reluctance on the part of the school management to provide expensive items. The need for classrooms, furniture laboratories, libraries and even a hall are accepted as essentials. In the list of priorities all items directed to academic education are given a high priority.

[6]The reason for this study was to research sports Infrastructure and Facilities in Different Schools and Colleges of Awadh Region. Physical instruction is the methodology by which

[5] Ajay Kumar (2015)The survey of sports infrastructure In various colleges of Haryana,shodhaganga

changes in the individual are purchased about through development's encounters. Physical training points at physical improvement as well as, additionally mental advancement of the individual through physical exercises. 'Offices and Infrastructure' for the reasons of this overview can be characterized as all the area, structures and supplies required for an organization to effectively complete its main goal. Everything foundations need to give a situation that backings the fulfillment of their association's objectives and targets. The reason for this study of offices and framework is to discover the space and foundation of physical instruction in schools and universities. Physical instruction obliges offices as play grounds of diverse diversions, swimming pool, classrooms, class furniture, labs and libraries as crucial offices for games. The results of this study may help the education planners to take effective steps in providing due emphasis to physical education and sports program. The study may helpful to know the standards of schools and colleges in terms of sports infrastructure and facilities existing in schools and colleges of The study will be further delimited fifteen districts of Awadh region however randomly selected schools and colleges from each districts region.

[7]VanderZwaag, H. J.Focused on interscholastic or intercollegiate athletics. Following an introduction on sport management and policy development in the USA he first examines personal topics including high school eligibility, college recruiting violations, college admissions and academic standards, evaluation of coaches and financing athletes from foreign countries. He also considers issues and problems associated with programmes such as dropping and adding college sports, promoting non-revenue sports, women's sport programmes, and facility funding and use priorities. Sample case studies and sample policy guidelines suggest ideas in a variety of settings.

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[6]Mrs. Manjuchaudhary(2002) a study of sports infrastructure and facilities in schools and colleges of awadh, Physical Education, JJT University, Rajasthan – 333001

[7]VanderZwaag, H. J.1998 Policy development in sport management. Benchmark Press

[8]Chuang Li and Zhen Wangconducted a study on applications of information Technology on sports management. Sport management is a field of education and vocation concerning the business aspect of sport. Sport management involves many aspects, such as the important data of athletes, sport equipments, and the records of games, etc. Therefore, with the rapid development of sports industry, the traditional manual methods of management are not suitable for modern society. Information technology is a tool that used for the acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of all kinds of digital information by combing computing and telecommunications technologies. In nowadays, information technology can improve the work and management efficiency significantly. This paper addresses the topic of utilizing information technology for improving the efficiency of sport management and, it also attempts to provide an overview of that how the information technology is changing the nature of management practices in sport in modern society.

[9]Nufer, GerdBühler, André W concluded that sporting organizations increased their degree of professionalism step by step within the last decades because being just a pure sporting organization is not enough. These days, sporting bodies and codes have to be professional in order to survive in an extremely competitive market. Therefore, sporting organizations adopt and adapt management practices and techniques, human resource approaches and marketing strategies. They learn from corporate businesses of other industry sectors. However, in this paper we seek to examine the opposite perspective: What can a company learn from sports? In which ways can sports management serve as a role model for corporate management? We start with the description of some existing parallels between sports and corporate

[8]Chuang Li and Zhen Wang, (2012) Research on the Applications of Information Technology in Sport Management.Department of Physical Education Shenyangligonguniversity Shenyang, china. Volume 268.

[9]Nufer, GerdBühler, André W (2007) Lessons from sports: What corporate management can learn from sports management.ReutlingerDiskussionsbeiträgezu Marketing & Management, ESB Business School.

management in general. We then focus on how sporting organizations make use of globalization, human resources and marketing. Especially with regard to human resources and marketing, we will see that sports is far ahead of today's corporate management in these areas - there is a lot to learn for corporate management from the strategies and approaches used in the world of sports.

[10] Although sport management is now well established in higher education and is an increasingly popular major for students there are a number of critical issues that face the discipline. Daniel F. Mahony presented a lecture whose purpose was to identify some of these critical Issues and what can be done to address each of them. The primary issue for sport management is a lack of qualified faculty to (a) teach the increasing number of students enrolling the sports management programs and (b) conduct the research necessary to build a distinct body of knowledge. In addition, sport management Faculty also need to work together to make a better case for the contributions of their programs to their respective universities to avoid being a very low priority in their home units. The lecture focuses on the need for sport management faculty to work together to address each of these issues.

[11]The purpose of the study was to make a survey of the existing infrastructural facilities and financial support for physical education and sports in NarsinghpurDistrict of Madhya Pradesh State in India. It was assessed in accordance with the standards laid down in the National plan of physical Education proposed by Government of India. The study was conducted by

[10]Daniel F. Mahony (2008) No one can whistle a symphony; Working together for sports management future. Journal of sport management.Vol.22.

[11]KavitaVerma(2015)a survey of existing infrastructure facilities and financial support for physical education and sports in narsinghpurdistrict,asain journal of multidiciplinarystudies,ISSN 2321-8819,VOL-3 N0 2

administrating a questionnaire to the sports administrators, coaches, and sports personality of Narsinghpur District of Madhya Pradesh State in India. The research scholar distributed the 78 questionnaires to 78 individual administrators and sports personality. The investigators put the collected data in tables for assessment of the existing infrastructure facilities and financial support in accordance with the standards prescribed by National plan of physical Education only. The average was calculated for analyzing the data. Percentage analysis was applied as statistical procedure for this study. The finding the study reveals that respondent selected belongs different types of management mainly are government. The study shows that availability of playing area is small, maximum numbers of Volleyball courts available, no swimming pool and gymnasium hall in Narsinghpur District. There are also no special facilities for physically handicapped person; no physical education facilities available for elementary school children, few or no equipment are available. No research center or fitness center under government organization, It is regretful that government attitude towards development of new sports facilities are below satisfactory mark. The study further shows that grant from the government are very less. Source of income for the players are very less particularly NarsinghpurDistrict, and the Budget for sports literature books and video are most unavailable.

[12]The study examined if facilities/equipment is predictor of sports development in Edo State, Nigeria. The study aimed at examined how facilities/equipment would be a predictor of sports development in Edo State. The ex post- factor design was adopted for the study, and the main research instrument used was a modified closed ended Likert type questionnaire, which was validated. The reliability of the instrument was employed using crombach alpha to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire and 0.84 was obtained. The data was

[12]Awoma Christopher, Okakah, R. O(2015). Facilities/equipment as predictor of sport development in edo state, nigeriaEuropean Journal of Research in Social Sciences,Vol. 3 No. 3,ISSN 2056-5429

analyzed using regression statistical analysis set at 0.08 alpha level. The finding was that, facilities/equipment did not significantly predict sports development in Edo State, Nigeria. (B=-.172,t=-1.167, sign. .T=244,P<0.05). The null hypothesis was therefore accepted. Based on the finding was recommended among others that the development of sports facilities should be planned and taken in phases having in view the various sports and the cultural interest of the people, while also, provision of sports equipment should be enhanced through planned annual target. Government should solicit and encouraged interest private individual, for the development of sports in Edo State.

[13]Many sports events, facilities, and franchises are subsidized either directly or indirectly by investments from public sector funds. The scarcity of tax dollars has led to growing public scrutiny of their allocation; in this environment there is likely to be an increased use of economic impact analysis to support public subsidy of these events. Many of these analyses report inaccurate results. In this paper, 11 major contributors to the inaccuracy are presented and discussed confusing turnover and multiplier; omitting opportunity costs; and measuring only benefits while omitting costs.

[14]It can be argued that customer satisfaction is at the centre of the marketing concept, and strategic planning of physical facilities has been found to influence consumer satisfaction.

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[13] John L. Crompton(1995) Economic Impact Analysis of Sports Facilities and Events: Eleven Sources of Misapplication Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, Texas A&M University, Human Kinetics Publishers College Station, TX 77843-2261Journal of Sport Management.

[14] T. Christopher Greenwell(2002)Assessing the Influence of the Physical Sports Facility on Customer Satisfaction within the Context of the Service Experience,Sport Management ReviewVolume 5, Issue 2,Pages 129-148

Considering the spectator sport industry has experienced a tremendous boom in the building of facilities, a better understanding of how facilities influence customers is warranted. A sample of 218 minor league ice hockey spectators was used to investigate the influence of individual physical facility elements on customer satisfaction, and to investigate the influence of the physical facility relative to other targets of quality, namely the core product and service personnel. Multiple regression analysis revealed that facility elements together predicted customer satisfaction (R^2 = 0.183, adjusted R^2 = 0.162), but that the attributes of the facility had little impact individually. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that both perceptions of service personnel and of the physical facility contributed to customer satisfaction over and above the impact of customers' perceptions of the core product. Based on these results, it is argued that managers must address the physical facility in combination with other targets of quality to improve spectators' levels of customer satisfaction.

[15]In recent years, Spanish municipal authorities have been devoting important amounts of their resources to financing the construction and maintenance of sports facilities. However, the current financial climate has led to a decrease in the resources available, while demand by citizens has continued to grow. Management must therefore become more efficient if quality services are to continue to be offered. Analysis of the factors that affect efficiency of local entities provides important strategic information. A two stage double bootstrap procedure was used to estimate the efficiency determinants of Spanish local entities in the provision of public sports facilities. In the first stage, robust efficiency estimates were obtained with a data envelopment analysis (DEA). We applied the nonparametric double bootstrap model by

[15]Bernardino Benito, José Solana,(2012) Assessing the Efficiency of Local Entities in the Provision of Public Sports Facilities, International Journal of Sport Finance , International Journal of Sport Finance, 2012, 7,page no 46-72

Simar and Wilson (2007), which is based on a truncated-regression. This estimated the effect of a group of environmental factors on robust DEA estimates. The results showed the existence of a significant relationship between efficiency and all of the analyzed variables. We also considered the influence of the political sign of the governing party

[16] Based on the database of Sport England's *National Benchmarking Service*, this paper analyses the operational efficiency of 105 sports halls and swimming pools in England by adopting a mathematical programming technique – Data Envelopment Analysis. Incorporating an insight into the whole industry's performance as well as facilitating a shift from data benchmarking to process benchmarking, analyses at both aggregate and individual levels is presented. At the aggregate level, inefficiency is mainly identified as the inability to use resources in the technically most efficient way. Management type has a significant effect on operational efficiency, where non in-house facilities outperform in-house facilities and the differences in production structure are evident. At the individual level, an illustrative report for an individual facility is presented to demonstrate the assessment of facility performance, the setting of performance targets and the identification of benchmarking partners. Finally, implications and limitations of this research are discussed.

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16 Yi-di lu(2007)The operational efficiency of English public sport facilities Published online: 17 Sep 2007 Pages 251-272

Chapter IV

METHODOLOGY

This chapter elaborates the research method, procedure and the ways in which the study was conducted. This study focuses to assess the Available Infrastructure Facilities and its influence on the level of participation in the university sports competition. The chapter consists of the selection of subjects, research, test administration and statistical analysis. This study began with a discussion of available literature on the subject. Relevant abstract and references used were recorded. In this study questionnaire technique was used for the collection of data. The greatest questionnaire is made by survey strategy. Questions are simple, brief and few in number. Questions are free from ambiguity, easily intelligible and readily answerable. Care has been taken to see that purpose of the question is clear.

The main reason of this study as toanalyze the available Infrastructure Facilities in the colleges and its influence on the level of participation in the university sports competition. The required data were collected from various first grade colleges and post graduate colleges of Karnataka state. For the purpose of this study men, women players were selected by using simple random sampling method. The research scholar use the self developed questionnaire which sought information on available infrastructure facilities in the colleges and its influence on level of participation in the university sports competition. Copies of questionnaire given to players, after that the research scholar must explained the purpose of the study and the method how to fill up that questionnaire. The responses of the subject were converted into percentage. Proper statistical techniques procedures was used to analyze the data

SUBJECTS

The sample for the present study included men and women players were from Undergraduates and Post graduates colleges of Karnataka.

TOOLS OF RESEARCH

To analyze the data self developed questionnaire which sought information on availablesports infrastructure facilities in the colleges and its influence on the level of participation in the university sports competition. Questionnaire given to players after that the research scholar must explained and filled questionnaire will be collected.

METHODS OF SCORING

The responses of the subject were converted into percentage.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The purpose of the study is analyse the available sports infrastructure facilities in the colleges and its influence on the level of participation in the university sports competition.

The proper statistical procedure will adopt as per the available data collected from the questionnaire. The analysis of the data with applying proper statistical implementation and shown with suitable Graphs and Tables.

CHAPTER -V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the summary of research study, conclusion based on finding and recommendations based on results of the study will be provided.

Chapter V

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